

TALK ON OLD COINS

TRACING METALS FROM WHICH MONIES ARE MADE.

Roman Coins of the Imperial Period. Art of the Greatest Historical Interest.—History of the Oldest Gold Mines.

The oldest coins (from coccus, a pun) are assigned by Herodotus to Lydia and by Mionnet to Persia; but if the word is intended to cover east or hammered metallic money, then coins are twelve or fifteen centuries older than the Persian darics; for we have Chinese bronze knife coins of Sung, 2257 B. C., inscribed "Tong King Ho," or good for gold, also numerous allusions to metallic money, not weights, but current money with the merchant.

These evidences, says the Scientific American, prepare us to trace the metals from which these monies were made. The oldest gold mines for which we possess literary evidence are the auriferous of Hyperborea (Thibet) in Herodotus; the oldest by inference are the alluvial of India; the oldest by inscriptions and modern survey are the Bishnour alluvials of Egypt, nineteenth century. E. C. A comparison of all the evidences leads to the conclusion that the knife money of China is the oldest of all monies, the remanents of India, Babylonia, the ring money of Asia Minor following successively in the order of time.

Between the rude issues of Asia Minor and the most perfect coins of the Greek States is an interval of three centuries, during which all that is known or probably ever will be known, in beautifying a steel die was achieved. So far as design is concerned, the Greek coins were simply perfect. No modern coins can compare with them in beauty. Among the early Roman coins the aure or auri, the silver aureus, the bronze, the others were of cast A.V. for autumn, or silver A.S. for argent. Though mostly designed by Greek artists, they betray a decadence of the fine arts. The daggers of Brutus and Cap of Liberty on his silver, are especially interesting. They were struck in the fields near Philippæ, where he met his fate. On the other hand, the Roman coins evince a practical improvement in the art of coinage. For the designs are surrounded by a line of dots, or raised circle, to guard against clipping; a Greek invention, popularized by the Romans.

Roman coins of the imperial period are of the greatest historical interest. From the sad and furrowed face of Julius to the self-satisfied effigy of Domitian extending an interval of 100 years, filled with the most noteworthy events in the history of Rome. With the removal of the capital to Byzantium (Constantinople) began that rapid decline in the arts characterized by the Dark Ages and feudal system, the coinage faithfully reflecting it, for the arts cannot flourish in serfdom or slavery. This decadent period lasted until the Arabian Renaissance of the twelfth and thirteenth century, through the agency of commerce, encouragement of the arts.

The discovery of America and its influence in ameliorating the social conditions of Europe is the greatest event in the history of the world. In little more than a single century, 1594-1850, were made nearly all the great discoveries in science and art which afford scientific attainments and mechanical inventions. Here again the coinage reflects the re-education. Compare the pennies of the Normans with the Italian obolles of Mary and Elizabeth, and the groats of Henry VI. with the guineas of Charles I.

This brings us from coins to coinage, from the fine arts to mechanics. Leaving cost, coins, and brick and ring money out of view, the ancient method of making a coin was to hammer out a thin plate of metal, cut it into circular disks with the shears and strike it with a steel punch incused with a design, the blow being delivered by hand in much the same way that we would now put a punch mark upon a metal plate. The coin was then finished with a file. The next improvements were to roll the metal between two small cylinders, so as to produce a plate of uniform thickness and to cut it into disks with a punch. At this point invention stopped and retrograded for practically 1,000 years, during which time the population of Europe de-

Makes Stubborn Coughs Vanish in a Hurry

Surprisingly Good Cough Syrup. Pleasantly and Cheaply Made at Home.

If some one in your family has an obstinate cough or a bad throat or chest cold that has been hanging on and refuse to yield to treatment, get from any drug store 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex and make it into 16 ounces of cough syrup, and watch that cough vanish.

Pour the 2 1/2 ounces Pinex (50 cents worth) into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents, and gives you 16 ounces—a family supply—of a most effective remedy, at a saving of \$2. A day's use will usually overcome a severe cough. Easily prepared in 5 minutes—full directions with Pinex. Keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste. Children like it.

It's really remarkable how promptly and easily it loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough and breaks the inflamed membranes in a painful cough. It also stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough. A special remedy for bronchitis, winter coughs, bronchitis, asthma and whooping cough.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in gualac, which is so high in the membranes. Avoid disappointment by asking your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," and do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction goes with this preparation or money promptly refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

derived from 120,000,000 to 19,000,000 and commerce retrograded to barter, or to payments in kind. The metallic plunder of America was the tremendous lever that converted the decay of Europe into an era of progress. In the fifteenth century a skilled coiner, of whom there were but few, might be able to turn out by hand 50 or 60 coins a day; a result totally inadequate to cope with the vast quantity of treasure, chiefly silver, that shortly began to arrive from America. To multiply coiners was to multiply forgery, and thus the coining machine became a necessity of state. A laminating mill and screw coining press was invented in Italy, 1647; Spain, 1648; France, 1553; England, 1561, reign of Elizabeth.

After several trials and abandonments the mill and press were established permanently under Charles II., whose golden guineas struck in 1662, were the first regular issues of machine coins made north of the equator. The laminating machine is sufficiently explained in an illustration showing the rolling mill, where a sheet of metal is made to pass between two rollers, which reduce it to a uniform thickness. Circular disks, exact size of the coin to be made, are then punched out by the machine.

Finally, the disks are submitted to a double punch, the upper one being a steel die incused with obverse, and the lower one incused with reverse of the coin to be produced. When subjected to this double process, with a pressure of 50 to 75 tons, the inert disks, no matter what their commercial value, are transformed into money with the legal value conferred upon them by the law. The double punch constitutes the seal of the state, and it is that, and the mint-law behind it, which converts metal into coins and coins into dollars or other monetary denominations described in the legal tender.

RECOVERED DAMAGES

Crippled On Joy Ride Gets \$20,000 Damages.

New York, Jan. 14.—Because she had been made a hopeless cripple on unwilling joy ride, Celia Welstead was awarded \$20,000 damages against John A. Kilgallon in the supreme court, Queens county. It was brought out the girl had refused to take a ride in Kilgallon's automobile but had accepted his offer to drive her home. Instead of driving Mrs. Welstead home, Kilgallon was driving his machine toward New York at a rate of an hour when the accident occurred which crippled the girl.

CANADIAN PRISONERS.

Efforts To Secure Their Release From Germany.

London, Jan. 14.—As a result of the effort made by the Canadian high commissioner's office through the foreign office, it is anticipated that Canadian High Trade Commissioner Herman Just, now on parole as a prisoner at Hamburg, will be allowed to proceed to England shortly. Efforts for the release of Hon. Dr. Beland, M.P., have not as yet been successful, as the exchange of prisoners agreed upon does not apply to Belgium. Sir George Perley is satisfied, however, that Dr. Beland is not undergoing any hardships. Sir George has placed before the foreign office a request that favorable consideration be given to all Canadians held in working out the arrangement for the exchange of prisoners.

NOT THINKING OF 1916.

Wilson Says His Indianapolis Utterance Was Misinterpreted. Washington, Jan. 14.—President Wilson declared yesterday that he was not thinking of announcing his candidacy for 1916 when he made the statement in his Indianapolis speech recently that the people of the United States might have a chance to judge of his acts. His utterance was interpreted by the audience and by others at the time as a hint that he might be a candidate for re-nomination. The president explained to callers that what he had in mind was that future generations would pass upon his acts as president. The president refused absolutely to discuss the question of being a candidate.

WAS NEPHEW OF VERDI.

Crimea Naval Veteran, Residing in Halifax, Passes Away. Halifax, Jan. 14.—A nephew of Verdi, the great composer, died this morning in Halifax, when Gregorio Verdi passed away. He had attained the age of ninety-one, was a naval veteran of the Crimea, and was present at the bombardment of Alexandria and the forcing of the Dardanelles in the Russo-Turkish war. He came to Halifax with H.M.S. Northampton, serving six years on this station. After this he was pensioned, having served twenty-three years in the navy, and entered business in Halifax, which he conducted till twelve years ago.

"ROSARY" AUTHOR DEAD.

Had Been Incapable Invalid For Ten Years. London, Jan. 14.—The Chronicle says that Frederick Winter, author of the words of the well-known song, "The Rosary," died on Monday. He had been a patient in the Royal Hospital for incurables, Putney Heath, for nearly ten years.

Working For Peace.

London, Jan. 14.—The Daily News has the following from Copenhagen: The Neue Presse publishes a statement that Queen Wilhelmina, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and the Swiss president, under the guidance of President Wilson, are working for peace. All the monarchs of the neutral countries have been invited to join the peace movement.

The American Backsler. Macaulay's New Zealander was passing through these here Untree States. "There is a superabundance of cranks," explained a reporter who was shadowing him, "because this is a freak country." Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Easy & Practical Home Dress Making Lessons

Prepared Especially For This Newspaper by Pictorial Review



Ladies' long coat costume in squirrel brown gabardine decorated with collar and bands of velvet in a darker tone.

For quiet afternoon wear the smart tailors are turning out very distinctive costumes of severe design, but eminently smart appearance. A type of the new modes is shown here, the suit being developed in squirrel brown gabardine trimmed with velvet in a darker shade. Five yards of 54-inch material are necessary to make the full skirt and coat, which has a broad box-

Pictorial Review coat No. 6008. Skirt 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist. Price, 15 cents. Skirt No. 5989. Skirt 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 inches waist. Price, 15 cents.

KEEPING CHECK.

England Demands Check in Food For Soldiers.

London, Jan. 14.—Stored within the war office building are great samples of meat, bread, bacon and cheese, which are used in keeping check on the army contractors. All food supplies by contractors must be delivered at certain military bases, where a careful comparison is made between the samples and the goods.

This new system, which is said to be due to Lord Kitchener, has been a great improvement over the old. While in some cases food shortages have occurred, owing to delays in transport, there is no complaint as to the quality of the food. This is true at the front as well as at home.

When the war office asked for tenders for bacon, the contractors understood each other so that it was feared an inferior quality would be supplied. Thereupon, the contract was distributed between a number of firms of high standing at a reasonable trade profit, the government reserving the right to inspect the invoices as well as the meat. This worked so admirably that it has been followed since.

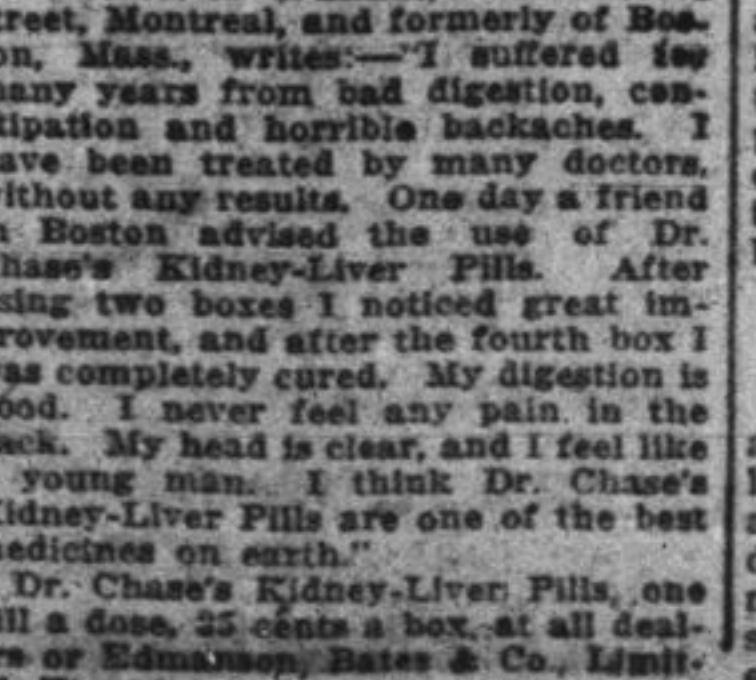
MUSKRATS SHOW PROFIT

Commission Publication Indicates Opening for Enterprise. Ottawa, Jan. 14.—A valuable industry in muskrat farming could be developed in Canada, according to the monthly publication of the Conservative commission, which refers to the great areas of marsh land in different parts of the country, and cities, the success of muskrat farming in Ohio and Maryland, where the marsh lands have been made to yield more revenue than cultivated farms. Muskrat fur is steadily increasing in value. There were 4,646,500 skins offered on the London market last March, apart from the Hudson Bay company sales. The price was fifty cents per skin.

Constipation, Indigestion and Horrible Backaches

Searched for a Cure for Years—Advised to Try Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Was Cured.

Where there is poison there is pain. This is a provision of Nature to warn you against conditions that are likely to prove serious. Constipation of the bowels is understood to be the greatest cause of disease and suffering. By using one of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills at bed-time as often as is necessary to keep the bowels regular you can cure constipation and the consequent indigestion, and remove the cause of backache, rheumatism and other painful diseases. "Daily movement of the bowels" is the greatest law of health. Dr. Chase's



PROF. SMITH.

FACING THE BULLETS

Some Men Are Nervous at First.—Find a "Second Courage."

What are a man's feelings under fire? It is a question of unflinching interest and dread anticipation in every war. The untried soldier marching to the firing line asks himself whether he will have the physical courage to see the ordeal and go through it honorably, or whether at home who reid of the shock of conflict and the sickening casualties wonder how flesh and blood can stand the roar of rifle fire, the shrieking of shrapnel, the sinister whirr of bullets and the repulsive sights of the battlefield. It is dead twisted in horrible shapes and a wounded mutilated and helpless. A British surgeon, whose work takes him to the base hospitals in France, has talked with many soldiers about their experience under fire, and they have told how it affected them. A soldier who had his hand blown off in the fighting about Arras says that when the shrapnel fell around him and the "Black Marias" plowed the ground nearby, sending up hideous columns of smoke, "every instinct of the body and mind prompted flight," and only the great effort of will power he held fast his rifle and faced the enemy. And he had taken his position with more curiosity than fear. Another man confessed that he was terribly frightened when the same under fire, "but the feeling passed away after a while, leaving me rather tired and only a little anxious." A third was surprised that the reality proved to be not as bad as the anticipation; he expected that he would have run away and ended by taking an optimistic view of his chances. "Under fire these men," says the inquirer, "found a self-hitherto unsuspected, that elusive quality which for want of a better title is called manhood."

"Second courage" sometimes comes to soldiers who behave badly at first. A British officer met with a hundred men retreating from a trench where they had suffered "a really terrible bombardment with shells and shrapnel." He stopped them, calmly said they must go back into the trench, and with impressive face led them there. They stayed, and gave a very good account of themselves. The soldier who says that he is indifferent to fire may usually be set down as a braggart, but this medical officer believes that some men are really impervious to fear when under fire. The average man learns to school himself. He counts all right as fairly good, the work grips him, and his fears wane if they do not, entirely disappear. An army officer, wounded at Ypres, sums: "You want to go back (that is to the firing line and the trench), not because it is pleasant there, but because staying away is just impossible."

No war has tried men's souls more than the great struggle in Europe for the excitement and glory have gone out of battle, and war has become a soul-harrowing duty to endure an almost constant hell of shrapnel and machine-gun fire in sanitary trenches, with occasional and even more deadly exposure to rifle volleys and expert marksmanship, men fighting in this terrible way without seeing, except rarely, the faces of the enemy, and always being in ignorance of the issue of the day's fighting along the "far flung" battle lines. Slogans in the open have taken the place of encounters that could be decided in a day or two days at the most, and the casualties in their volume are stupefying. Yet the terrible ordeal does not shake the soul of the soldier. The "red badge of courage" is as conspicuous as ever.—New York Sun.

CANADIANS MUST BE FIT.

Inspector-General To Make Tour With This Objective.

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—A committee, consisting of Colonel John Hughes, of Clarke, Ont.; Lt.-Col. Newburn, of Hamilton, and probably Lt.-Col. Murphy, of Ottawa, will be appointed by the minister of militia as an examining board to visit every corps of the second contingent and make a thorough examination of all officers and men. Equipment and supplies will also be looked into and the whole reported to the minister.

Inspectors-General, Lessard, and Steele will also make a tour, not much with a view of examination in detail as in regard to a general inspection. The object of this double inspection is to ensure the fitness of all officers and men going to the front. General Lessard and Steele will interchange on occasions so that neither will examine his own work, performed in his former executive capacity.

In the organization of the third contingent, General Hughes stated certain places have been selected for the organization of company units, usually at battalion headquarters or larger towns and cities. When the companies are organized they will be mobilized at certain large centres, but in connection with the organization of companies recruiting will be carried on in every village or hamlet in the country, as well as farmers' sons, an opportunity to enlist.

German Treachery.

The other day one of the high places of German culture was reached when the cultured Hunns were discovered in the act of using a Red Cross hospital ship as a mine layer. So far as the spirit of the thing is concerned, it would have puzzled a Mohawk warrior to have done worse. That sort of German treachery would have appealed to Poor Le as "big medicine."

About Furs.

It is estimated that the world annually produces one hundred million dollars worth of furs, which are retailed for about three hundred and fifty million dollars, almost one-third of this sum being spent by the people of this continent. No wonder fur-farming has its attractions.

British to the Backbone

Bovril is and always has been British. Bovril took its origin in Canada; it is blended and bottled in Canada, and employs thousands of Canadian work-people. All the Directors are British, and, unlike some other beef preparations, it owns no cattle on enemy territory.

Bovril is the mighty British body-builder. It is the only food which has been proved by independent scientific experiments to possess body-building powers of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

It-must-be-BOVRIL

Small Street, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

IT STAMPS ONE OUT OF DATE To Use "White Phosphorous Matches"

It is now illegal to make "white phosphorous" matches. In a year's time it will be unlawful to sell them.

If you're strong for efficiency—for "Made in Canada" and "Safety First," you will use

EDDY'S "SESQUI" NONPOISONOUS MATCHES

Advertisement for Castoria. Includes image of a bottle and text: '900 DROPS CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Dr. J. C. Watson. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA'.

Advertisement for Men's Felt & Leather Romeo Slippers. Includes image of a slipper and text: 'Men's Felt & Leather Romeo SLIPPERS In elastic sides, flexible leather soles, heels, or felt soles, from \$1.00 to \$2.00. H. JENNINGS, - King Street'.